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alder trunks and branches, the veil or operculum is very fugacious, so that it is rarely seen except on very young plants." Name, *operculo*, to cover, from being first covered by a veil.

14. *PANUS SALICINUS*, Peck.

Pileus 4"—6" broad, firm, thin, convex, deflexed or subpendant, hygrophanous, minutely farinaceo-tomentose, pinkish-grey; gills moderately broad and close, converging to an excentric point, dark ferruginous; stem very short or obsolete, obliquely attached to the vertex of the pileus; plant gregarious. Trunks of dead willows, *Salix discolor*, Center, N. Y.; 24th Rep., p. 77-78; Minnesota, Johnson, September and October. Name, *salix*, willow tree, from its habitat.

NEW KANSAS FUNGI.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND W. A. KELLERMAN.

VERMICULARIA SPARSIPILA, E. & K.—On living leaves of *Callirrhoe involucrata*, Rooks Co., Kansas. Leg. Mr. E. Bartholomew, No. 25. On dirty brown irregular-shaped spots $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 cm. in diameter; perithecia epiphyllous, erumpent, pale, 75 μ in diameter, subastomous, thickly scattered over the spots and sparingly clothed with a few (2—6) erect, dark brown, continuous hairs, 40—60 x 5 μ , arising mostly from near the vertex; sporules oblong-elliptical, 2-nucleate, 18—20 x 5—6 μ , hyaline, ends obtuse. *Aecidium tuberculatum*, E. & K., occurs on the same leaves.

AECIDIUM TUBERCULATUM, E. & K.—On leaves of *Callirrhoe involucrata*, Rooks Co., Kans. Leg. E. Bartholomew, No. 25. Amphigenous but more abundant below, springing from the midrib and nerves of the leaf, but without any definite spots; æcidia at first tubercular-hemispherical, $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in diameter and closed, then open and cup-shaped, with the margin slightly toothed; spores deep orange-yellow, variable in size and shape, subglobose, 18—20 μ to subelliptical, oblong or ovate, 20—27 x 18—23 μ . This is quite distinct from *Aecidium Callirrhoe*, E. & K., which is on definite spots with smaller æcidia.

PHLEOSPORA CHENOPODII, E. & K.—On leaves of *Chenopodium album*, Manhattan, Kans., May, 1887. Kellerman & Swingle, No. 1187. Spots amphigenous, suborbicular, $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. in diameter, pale rusty brown, with a raised greenish margin and more or less concentrically wrinkled; perithecia amphigenous, erumpent-superficial, black, rather large, scattered, only imperfectly developed, the lower part nearly obsolete, broadly perforated above; sporules oblong-cylindrical, obtuse at each end, 3-septate, pale brownish, constricted at the septa, 20—35 (mostly 20—25) x 8—11 μ . This is quite distinct from *Septoria Chenopodii*, West., which has much narrower (and according to our European specimens) continuous sporules.

SEPTORIA GLYCYRRHIZÆ, E. & K.—On living leaves of *Glycyrrhiza lepidota*, Rooks Co., Kan. Leg. E. Bartholomew, No. 26. On dirty brown, subindefinite, rather irregular-shaped spots, 2–6 mm. in diameter; perithecia epiphyllous, minute, abundant, inconspicuous; sporules cylindrical-clavate, $40-60 \times 3 \mu$, continuous.

SEPTORIA LUPULINA, E. & K.—On leaves of *Humulus Lupulus*, Cloud Co., Ks., Oct., 1887. Leg. M. A. Carleton. Spots pale yellowish-white, subangular and limited by the veinlets, 2–4 mm. across, subconfluent and occupying the greater part of the leaf; perithecia scattered, innate but visible through the cuticle on the upper side of the leaf, appearing of a dark lead color, sublenticular (150μ), of coarse cellular structure; sporules $35-45 \times 2-2\frac{1}{2} \mu$, curved, a little thicker at one end, obtuse. We have no specimens of *S. Humuli*, West., but that is said to have the perithecia “scattered in the center of the spots” and smaller, having also smaller sporules. On the under side of the leaves in the Kansas specimens are minute, superficial, black perithecia filled with oblong-elliptical sporules, $2-2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \mu$.

PHYLLOSTICTA CELTIDIS, E. & K.—On living leaves of *Celtis occidentalis*, Rooks Co., Kansas. Leg. E. Bartholomew, No. 103. Spots amphigenous, dirty brown, suborbicular or more or less irregular, 2 mm.—1 cm. in diameter, becoming paler (subcinereous) above; perithecia minute, black, hypophyllous, filled with minute, oblong sporules, $3-4 \times \frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{4} \mu$, hyaline.

NOTES ON FUNGI FROM WESTERN KANSAS, U. S. A.

BY W. T. SWINGLE, MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

The species mentioned in the following list were collected in the western part of Kansas, U. S. A., during the fall of 1887. The specimens were sent to Prof. W. A. Kellerman to be identified. The species were named by him and myself, assisted by Mr. J. B. Ellis. In the notes, I, have included: 1st, species new to the state; 2d, species on host plants new to the state; 3d, species interesting on account of variations, etc.

The following species were collected in Rooks Co., Kan., by Mr. E. Bartholomew, during September and October, 1887.

UREDINEÆ.

ÆCIDIUM TUBERCULATUM, E. & K.—On *Callirrhoe involucrata*, Gr.

MELAMPORA CROTONIS, Burrill.—On *Croton monanthogynus*, Mx., II and III; on *Croton Texensis*, Mull., II and III.

PHRAGMIDIUM MUCRONATUM (Pers.) Lk.—On *Rosa Arkansana*, Porter, II and III.